



BRAZIL'S LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY (LDN)

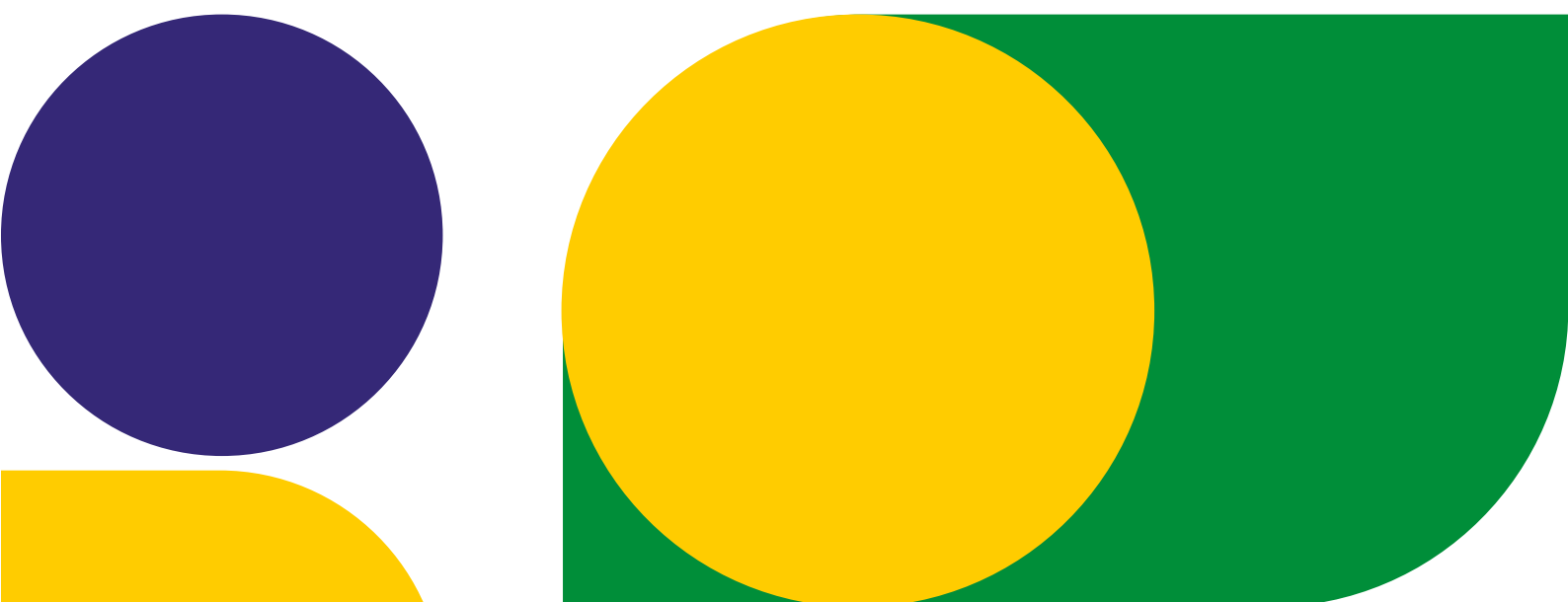
TARGET 2030

 *August 2026*



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1997, Brazil has been a Party to the **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**. Pursuant to Decision 7/COP.13, in 2017 the countries that are Parties to the Convention committed to presenting voluntary targets to promote **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) as part of the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework**.

The Federal Government led a process to develop Brazil's LDN target within the framework of the National Commission to Combat Desertification (CNCD), established by Decree No. 11,932/2024 and composed of representatives of 19 ministries, state and municipal governments, civil society and the private sector. A Working Group was established through this forum to oversee the development and monitoring of the proposed LDN target, with technical support from Embrapa Soils, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the National Institute for the Semi-Arid (INSA) and the Caatinga and Desertification Observatory (OCA) for the definition of the baseline of SDG indicator 15.3.1, which addresses land degradation trends, and with technical and operational support from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).



Photo: Eraldo Peres/SBio

Brazil's voluntary LDN target to avoid and reduce land degradation and to restore degraded land is 367,097,551 hectares by 2030, to be achieved through the fulfilment of 17 sub-targets. This includes Resolution No. 11, approved on 31 July 2026 by the CNCD Plenary at its 8th Extraordinary Meeting, together with subsequent studies by the Working Group.

With its voluntary LDN target established, Brazil commits to the UNCCD global land degradation neutrality target and presents it to the international community at the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UNCCD (COP-17), in August 2026, in Mongolia, under the theme:

RESTORING LAND. RESTORING HOPE

The LDN target is linked to other national instruments addressing desertification, land degradation and climate change, strengthening Brazil's participation in the multilateral environmental agenda.

2. BACKGROUND

Land degradation is one of Brazil's major environmental and ecological transformation challenges. It reduces natural capital, undermining soil productive capacity, water availability, biodiversity conservation, and the **provision of essential ecosystem and agroecosystem services**.

Its effects directly affect:



Food security



Income generation and the population's quality of life



Widening social inequalities



Vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

The effects of this process are expected to intensify in the coming decades. According to the National Center for Monitoring and Alerting of Natural Disasters (Cemaden), areas classified as semi-arid in Brazil have expanded by an average of approximately 75,000 km² per decade since the beginning of climate monitoring, intensifying arid conditions in the Caatinga and extending semi-arid conditions into the Cerrado. Together with the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts, this process reinforces the need to **strengthen public policies focused on conservation, sustainable land management, and the recovery of degraded areas**. The national assessment confirms the magnitude of this challenge.

THE LAND DEGRADATION INDEX (IDT) INDICATES THAT APPROXIMATELY

2.3 million km²
or about **28%** of Brazil's territory

exhibit some level of degradation, attesting to the existence of a significant environmental liability. The situation is more critical in regions susceptible to desertification, particularly in the Cerrado and the Caatinga.

In these regions, the combination of climate change, recurrent droughts, deforestation, fires and inadequate soil management intensifies degradation processes, undermining water security, agricultural production, biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of populations that depend directly on natural resources. **Preventing new areas of degradation and expanding the recovery of degraded areas is therefore essential to strengthening environmental, social, and economic resilience.**

It is in this context that Brazil's 2030 voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Target is situated. Land Degradation Neutrality provides a framework for integrating policies for preventing land degradation, sustainable land management and the recovery of degraded areas, bringing existing initiatives together within a national strategy aimed at maintaining and enhancing natural capital.

In Brazil, this agenda was strengthened by the publication, in March 2026, **of the Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB Brasil)**, which incorporated Land Degradation Neutrality as one of its structuring pillars.

The following sections present the foundations of Brazil's 2030 voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Target, the process through which the target was developed, the baseline adopted, its sub-targets, and its contribution to fulfilling Brazil's commitments under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

3. FOUNDATIONS OF LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY

The UNCCD forms part of the three global environmental treaties that emerged from the 1992 Earth Summit (Rio-92), alongside the climate and biodiversity conventions. Unlike the Climate COP, which is held annually, the Desertification COP is held every two years. The core of the global environmental governance framework is structured around three complementary areas:



CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC):

Focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and on the global energy transition.



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD):

Dedicated to the preservation of ecosystems, sustainable use of fauna and flora, and fair sharing of genetic benefits.



CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD):

Aimed at halting the loss of soil fertility, reversing productive land degradation, and formulating drought resilience strategies and living with desertification.

Brazil ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 25 June 1997. In 2017, at the 13th Conference of the Parties, the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018–2030 was adopted, establishing among its objectives **combating desertification and land degradation, addressing drought, improving the conditions of affected ecosystems, promoting sustainable land management, and advancing Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).**

The UNCCD defines Land Degradation Neutrality as a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food and water security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems.



Photo: Bruno Morais/ASA Brasil

To achieve LDN, the Convention's Conceptual Framework establishes a response hierarchy consisting of three complementary lines of action:

AVOID FURTHER DEGRADATION BY CONSERVING LAND THAT REMAINS IN GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION;

REDUCE ONGOING DEGRADATION PROCESSES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO BIODIVERSITY, SOIL HEALTH AND FOOD PRODUCTION; AND

REVERSE DEGRADATION BY RECOVERING OR RESTORING THE ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS AND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF DEGRADED LAND.

As a Party to the Convention, Brazil joined the process of defining voluntary national LDN targets. The year 2020 was adopted as the baseline for monitoring, in the monitoring cycles, losses and gains in land condition through 2030.

The LDN target is linked to other national instruments addressing desertification, land degradation and climate change, strengthening Brazil's participation in the multilateral environmental agenda.



Brazil's LDN target comprises 17 sub-targets linked to national policies, plans and programmes. The final consolidated target, corresponding to the areas declared under the sub-targets, totals

367,097,551 hectares

approximately
3.67 million km²

Covering the national territory by
43,1%

Of this total, **350,756,662 hectares** correspond to actions aimed at avoiding degradation through conservation and sustainable land management (**95.5% of the total**), while **16,340,889 hectares** correspond to actions for the recovery or restoration of degraded areas (**4.5% of the total**).

Information on land degradation and LDN will be available in the national report for the 2026 reporting cycle, to be submitted by Brazil to the UNCCD through the PRAIS 4 platform.

4. PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING AND RECOMMENDING THE LDN TARGET

Decree No. 11,932/2024, which establishes the National Commission to Combat Desertification (CNCD) as a parity-based deliberative body, provides in Article 1, single paragraph, item III, that one of the CNCD's ***purposes is to guide, monitor and assess the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the country under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification***. On this basis, Brazil's LDN target was submitted to the CNCD's collegiate bodies.

The CNCD is composed of the following representatives:

A) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

- Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, which chairs the Commission
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Cities
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture
- Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and the Fight against Hunger
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Integration and Regional Development
- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Planning and Budget
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- National Institute for the Semi-Arid - INSA
- National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency - ANA
- Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A. - BNB
- São Francisco and Parnaíba Valley Development Company - Codevasf
- National Department of Works Against Droughts - DNOCS
- Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - Embrapa
- Superintendence for the Development of the Northeast – Sudene

B) STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES

- Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities
- National Association of Municipal Environmental Agencies

C) PRIVATE SECTOR

- 2 representatives

D) BRAZIL'S UNCCD SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT

- 1 researcher

Civil society representatives, selected through a public process, belong to organizations, coalitions and networks representing groups affected by drought and desertification, including Indigenous Peoples, family farmers, women and youth, all of whom operate in Brazilian regions susceptible to desertification, particularly the Semi-Arid region.

The CNCD established an **LDN Monitoring Working Group to conduct the studies, structure the proposal and monitor implementation of Brazil's target.** The structuring process was coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

Overall, the work involved 65 institutions, including government bodies, civil society organizations, research institutions, and international cooperation organizations. It also received support from the UNCCD Global Mechanism, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The Brazilian proposal was considered at the 8th Extraordinary Meeting of the CNCD on 31 July 2026. With 28 members participating, the Commission approved Resolution No. 11, recommending that the Federal Government adopt Brazil's Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target of at least 333,817,152 hectares by 2030, classified under the categories of avoiding and reducing degradation and restoring areas already degraded. Following subsequent studies by the Working Group, the proposed Voluntary Target evolved to 367,097,551 hectares by 2030, to be achieved through the implementation of 17 sub-targets.



Photo: João Gabriel Marins/ASA

5. THE LDN BASELINE

Sustainable Development Goal 15 (SDG 15), Target 15.3, provides that by 2030 countries should combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

Monitoring is carried out through SDG indicator 15.3.1, which expresses the proportion of degraded land area relative to total land area, calculated by integrating three biophysical dimensions¹:

LAND COVER CHANGE;

LAND PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS; AND

**CHANGES IN CARBON STOCKS, CURRENTLY
REPRESENTED BY SOIL ORGANIC CARBON.**

The UNCCD serves as the custodian agency for this indicator and expressly incorporated Target 15.3 into its Strategic Framework 2018–2030. LDN constitutes the conceptual and operational translation of this target within the UNCCD framework. SDG Target 15.3 provides global political commitment, while LDN provides the planning, implementation, and monitoring framework for achieving it.

The LDN baseline represents the starting point for monitoring the condition of Brazilian land through 2030. Brazil's LDN baseline refers to the year 2020 and serves as the reference for indicator 15.3.1 under SDG Target 15.3. The structuring process, coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, received technical support from Embrapa Soils, IBGE, INSA/MCTI and the Caatinga and Desertification Observatory (OCA).



**IN 2020, THE LAND CONDITION
STATUS WAS**

55,725,799 hectares

under degradation, equivalent to **approximately 6.55%**
of the national territory.

This figure represents the stock of areas classified as showing a degradation trend at the time of the assessment and provides a measure of the trend of the national land degradation liability.

¹ Application of the 'One Out, All Out' principle: an area is classified as degraded if at least one of the three assessed indicators—land cover, land productivity, or soil organic carbon—exhibits significant deterioration. Consequently, even if the remaining two indicators remain stable or improve, the area's overall status defaults to degraded.

The **55.7 million hectares** classified as being in a state of “degradation” result from integrating the reference period from 2000 to 2015 with the first assessment period from 2016 to 2020 and express the situation identified in the base year. The baseline should therefore not be interpreted as the number of hectares that the country is required to fully restore by 2030.

Land Degradation Neutrality is assessed as a balance of post-baseline flows. This means that progress through 2030 will be determined by comparing new losses of natural capital resulting from degradation and the gains actually achieved through the avoidance, reduction and reversal of these processes.

Neutrality will be achieved when gains are equal to or greater than new losses, resulting in a non-negative net balance of land condition. This counterbalancing must occur among comparable areas and within the same land type, in accordance with the like for like principle.

For example, degradation of a forest area should be counterbalanced by improvement in another comparable forest area, rather than by restoration of pastureland or agricultural land; likewise, gains achieved in the Amazon do not automatically counterbalance losses occurring in the Caatinga. This criterion prevents positive results in one territory or land-cover type from masking degradation in distinct ecosystems.

Therefore, achieving LDN by 2030 does not mean eliminating the entire liability represented by the 55.73 million hectares under degradation, but rather preventing it from continuing to increase and promoting improvements capable of counterbalancing losses that may occur after the baseline. Areas previously degraded that remain stable continue to form part of the liability identified by the indicator but are not counted as new losses in the neutrality balance.



Photo: Leo Drumond/INTRO

Accordingly, the UNCCD strategy prioritizes avoiding degradation; followed by reducing ongoing processes; and, finally, **recovering or restoring land that is already degraded.**

Prevention costs less and conserves more natural capital than recovering land that is already degraded. Prevention is less costly, has an immediate effect, and every hectare of avoided degradation is a hectare that will not need to be counterbalanced by an equivalent gain in the same land type, thereby reducing the future restoration effort required for neutrality. Restoration is necessary, but requires substantial investment, and some areas may take decades to recover relevant ecosystem functions.

22.53
million hectares

(2.65% of the territory) showed an improving trend in land condition

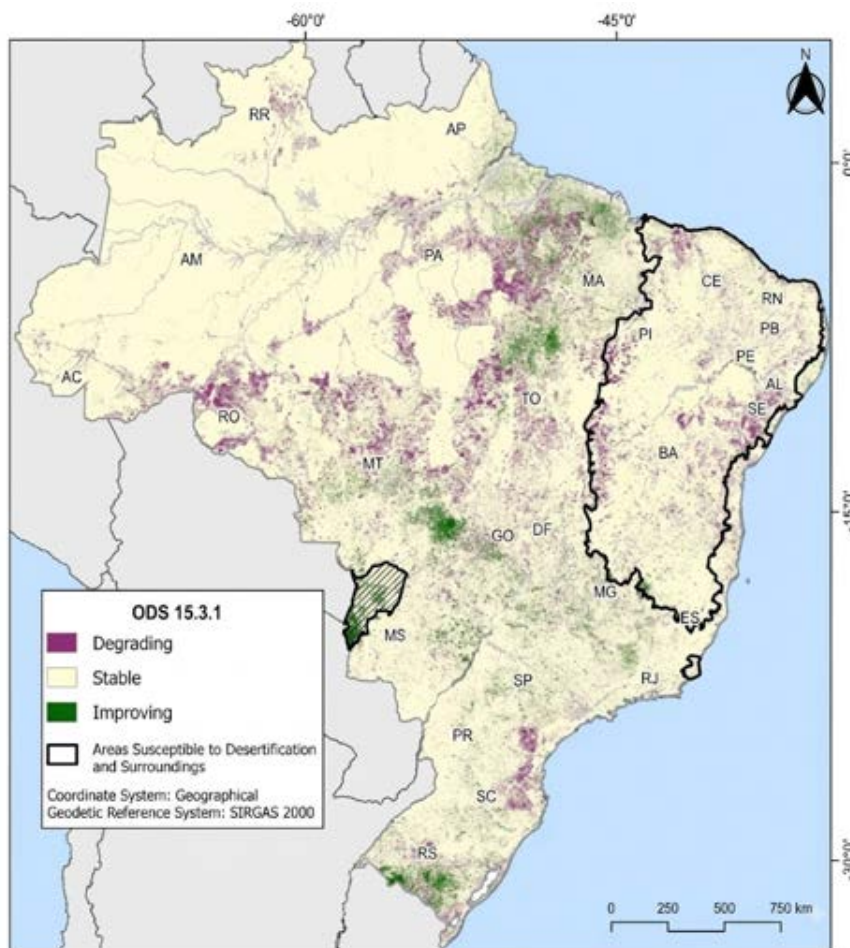
773.18
million hectares

(90.81% of the territory) were classified as stable²

Stability indicates the absence of a negative change detected during the reference period but does not necessarily mean that the land is conserved or free of previous degradation liabilities (Figure 1).

Therefore, the baseline measures the stock of land under degradation, whereas neutrality measures the balance of post-baseline flows.

FIGURE 1 | – MAP OF SDG INDICATOR 15.3.1
LDN BASELINE – 2020.



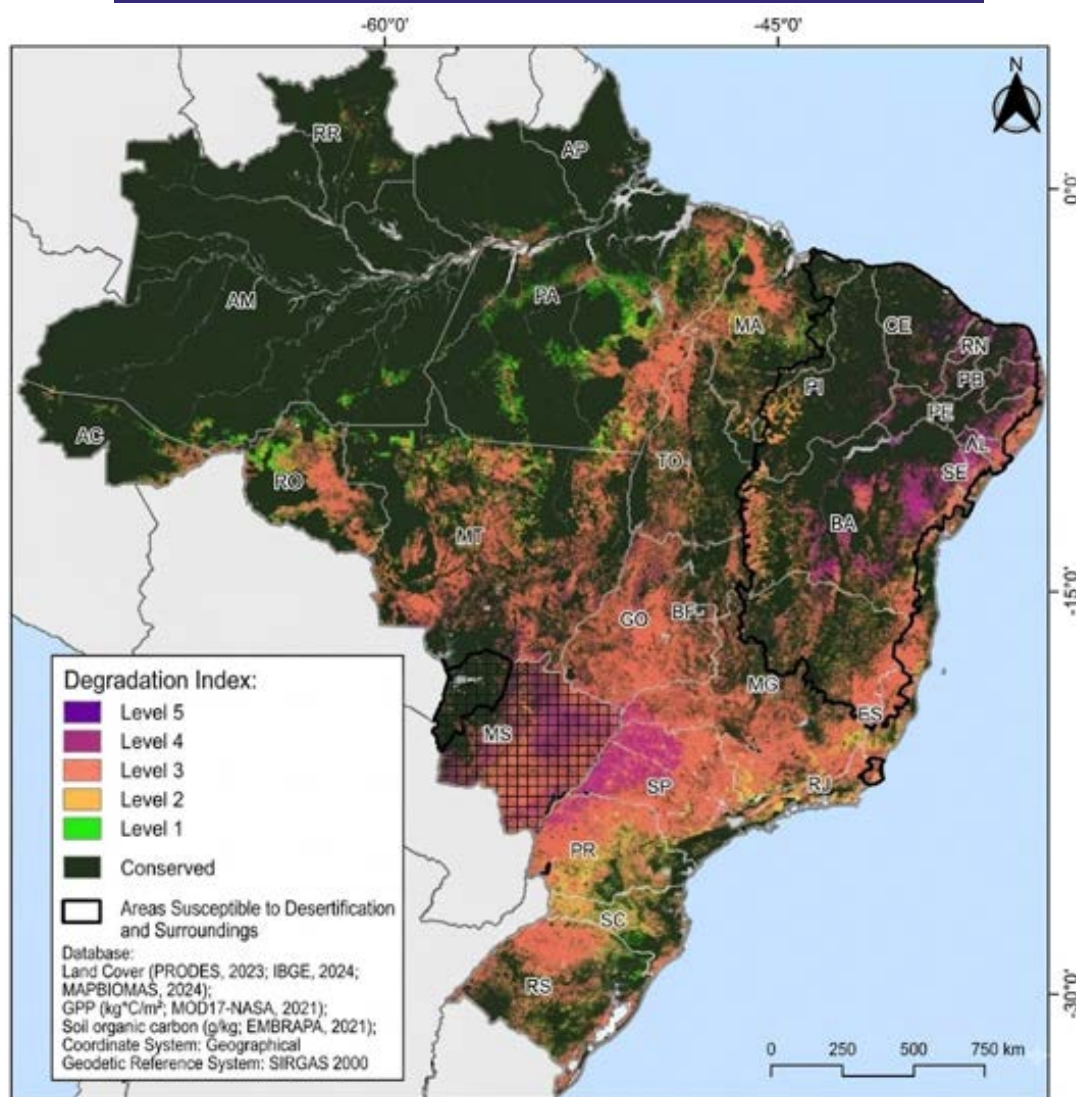
Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (2025).

Interpretation of the baseline must also distinguish between land trend and land condition. SDG indicator 15.3.1 identifies whether a given area experienced degradation, stability, or improvement during the period analyzed. An area classified as stable showed no new deterioration detected during the period but may carry previous degradation liabilities.

² Total area of Brazil: 8,514,390 km². Study Source: Official Technical Note for Brazil's SDG 15.3.1 (IBGE, Embrapa Solos, INSA/MCTI, OCA, and MMA), published on the SDG Brazil portal.

For this reason, interpretation of the indicator is complemented by the **Land Degradation Index (IDT)**, which characterizes the biophysical condition of the territory. According to the IDT, approximately **2.3 million km²** of the national territory fall within one of the five levels of degradation (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2 | LAND DEGRADATION INDEX (IDT).



Fonte: Observatório da Caatinga e Desertificação (2025).

The Conserved level refers to areas with forest or grassland vegetation cover, according to the IBGE classification. The classification considers the presence of such cover at the time of analysis and does not exclude disturbances such as wind or water erosion and the impacts of more severe droughts. Levels 1 and 2 correspond to areas that have undergone recent deforestation but still exhibit good levels of productivity and soil organic matter.

Level 3 represents areas showing more significant signs of degradation than the preceding levels, with a more pronounced reduction in primary productivity. Finally, levels 4 and 5 are the most critical, characterized by areas without forest cover and with low levels of productivity and soil organic matter.

As shown in Table 1, 72.1% of Brazilian territory is classified as conserved, while 27.9% presents some level of degradation. Level 3 predominates among degraded areas, covering 1,532,336 km², or 18% of the territory, followed by level 2, at 5.6%. The most severe levels, 4 and 5, together account for 265,311 km² (3.1% of the territory).

Despite their relatively small share of the total area, levels 4 and 5 show strong spatial concentration, particularly in the interior of the Northeast, largely coinciding with the Areas Susceptible to Desertification and their surroundings, as well as with several areas in Mato Grosso do Sul and western São Paulo.

TABLE 1 | LAND DEGRADATION INDEX (IDT) – 2021.

LAND DEGRADATION LEVEL	AREA KM ²	PERCENTAGE (%)
Conserved	6,151,856	72.14
Level 1	102,595	1.2
Level 2	475,625	5.58
Level 3	1,532,336	17.97
Level 4	260,766	3.06
Level 5	4,545	0.05
TOTAL KM ²	8,527,723 ³	100

Source: Caatinga and Desertification Observatory (2025).



³ The difference between the total Brazilian territorial area (8,514,390 km²) and the figure presented in this Table stems from methodological differences between SDG 15.3.1 and the IDT. While both indicators exclude urban areas and water bodies, the SDG 15.3.1 framework requires additional data processing, notably the removal of outlier pixels when computing the Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) sub-indicator. This filtering is necessary to ensure statistical robustness but results in slightly lower spatial coverage than the IDT. Consequently, the minor variance observed between the two tables is an expected outcome of their specific methodologies, not data inconsistency.

6. BRAZIL'S AMBITIONS IN COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

Brazil's 2030 voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Target comprises 17 sub-targets, distributed between the Avoid and Restore axes, totaling 367,097,551 hectares.

TOTALING

367,097,551
hectares



Photo: Ana Lira/ASA Brasil

As noted above, this figure does not represent a target to restore 367.10 million hectares and should not be directly compared with the national land degradation liability. **It represents a portfolio of landscape interventions comprising conservation, sustainable land management, degradation prevention and the recovery of degraded areas.**

Because the initiatives have different baselines and may apply to overlapping territories, the aggregate does not necessarily represent 367.10 million distinct or entirely additional hectares by 2030.

Of the consolidated total, 350,756,662 hectares (95.55%) fall under the Avoid axis, which brings together actions aimed at conserving natural capital, sustainable land management, and preventing new areas from entering a state of degradation.

This area predominantly concerns land that was not classified as degraded (it was protected or conserved in 2020). It is therefore not comparable with the **55.73 million hectares of liability**, because the two figures represent different universes and purposes. The liability corresponds to the stock of land under degradation at the baseline, whereas the Avoid axis comprises land that remains conserved or under sustainable management, where actions seek to prevent new degradation.

Thus, hectares protected from a potential loss cannot be counted as hectares recovered from the existing liability. Direct comparison would lead to a misleading interpretation, as if conserving a non-degraded area automatically reduced the existing degraded stock. To measure the direct response to this liability, the appropriate reference is the Restore axis, comprising interventions aimed at recovering land that is actually degraded.

The aggregate is also sensitive to overlaps, as different policies and programmes may apply to the same territory. During the consolidation process, approximately **97.9 million hectares of overlaps were identified and addressed⁴**.

The **16,340,889 hectares** under the Restore axis, corresponding to 4.45% of the consolidated portfolio, constitute the portion directly associated with the recovery of degraded areas. In proportional terms, this is equivalent to **29.3% of the 55,725,799 hectares** identified as degraded at the baseline.

This relationship indicates the potential contribution of the restoration targets to addressing and reducing the national liability, but it does not mean that 29.3% of the liability has already been recovered, nor that this proportion will automatically be removed from the indicator by 2030. The effective reduction will depend on:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INITIATIVES IN AREAS THAT ARE ACTUALLY DEGRADED;

ELIMINATION OF ANY TERRITORIAL OVERLAPS;

DEMONSTRATION OF IMPROVED LAND CONDITION THROUGH MONITORING CYCLES.

The two axes therefore perform distinct and complementary functions. The Avoid axis seeks to prevent new losses and expansion of the liability, while the Restore axis acts directly on part of the existing liability.

Brazil's commitment to neutrality should be understood as a combination of addressing existing degradation through the recovery of **16.34 million hectares** and, simultaneously, protecting and sustainably managing **350.76 million hectares**, so that gains in natural capital equal or exceed new losses identified by 2030.

⁴ Unquantified overlaps may still persist, particularly among initiatives with a broad territorial scope. These should be examined through geospatial cross-referencing and accounted for in the monitoring process.

Table 2 summarizes the 17 sub-targets, whose details are provided in the Annex.

Throughout the LDN target-setting process, a principle was adopted of identifying initiatives addressing the gender agenda, Indigenous Peoples, and traditional peoples and communities, in coordination with the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples.

Five of the 17 sub-targets (5, 6, 7, 8 and 17) concern Indigenous Territories and total **102,783,019 ha**, or **27.9% of the entire aggregated area**. Target 5 includes a component dedicated to Strengthening Women in Environmental Management (134,672 ha), in addition to ancestral agriculture and territorial management actions carried out by the communities themselves.

TABLE 2 | INITIATIVES COMPRISING BRAZIL'S LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY TARGET (CONTINUATION)

No.	Initiative	Government Coordination	Axis	Linkage PPA 2024–2027 / Public Policy	Baseline	2030 Target (ha)
1	ABC+ Plan	MAPA/SDR	Restore	Climate Plan, PPA – Budgetary Actions 8593 and 20ZY	2020	4,000,000
2	ABC+ Plan	MAPA/SDR	Avoid	Climate Plan, PPA – Programmes 1144 and 2303	2020	68,580,000
3	Integrated Fire Management Programmes	IBAMA DPRO/Prevfogo ICMBio – SECD/DPCD	Avoid	PPA – Specific Objective 0239 – Deliverable 1032	2020	66,243,709
4	Planaveg	MMA/SBIO/DFLO	Restore	Climate Plan, NBSAP, PPA – Specific Objective 0243	2025	6,047,506
5	Prevention of and response to degradation in Indigenous Lands	MPI/SEGAT/DEJUC	Avoid	PPA – Specific Objective 0243	2023	6,701,912
6	Restoration and response to degradation in Indigenous Lands	MPI/SEGAT/DEJUC	Restore	PPA – Programme 1617 – Deliverable 1919	2023	3,479
7	Regularization of Indigenous Territories	MPI/Funai	Avoid	Climate Plan, NBSAP, PPA – Programme 1617	2023	4,500,000
8	Indigenous Land Tenure Consolidation Programme	MPI/Funai	Avoid	PPA – Programme 1617 – Deliverable 1919	2023	6,284,343
9	Conservation and Restoration of River Basins	MIDR/SNRH/DRHB	Restore	PPA – Programme 2321 – Budgetary Action 20VR	2020	365,400
10	Água Doce Programme	MIDR/SNSH/DRHB	Avoid	PPA – Budgetary Action 8695 – Deliverable 0153	2020	10,240

TABLE 2 | INITIATIVES COMPRISING BRAZIL'S LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY TARGET (CONCLUSION)

No.	Initiative	Government Coordination	Axis	Linkage PPA 2024–2027 / Public Policy	Baseline	2030 Target (ha)
11	Water Producer Programme	ANA/SSP	Restore	PPA – Programme 2321 – Deliverable 0991	2020	2,000
12	Establishment and Management of Protected Areas	MMA/SBIO/DAP, ICMBio, State Environmental Agencies and Municipalities	Avoid	Climate Plan, NBSAP, PPA – Budgetary Action 21F3, PPCDs	2020	113,143,173
13	Restoration in Protected Land	MMA/SBIO/DAP, ICMBio, State Environmental Agencies and Municipalities	Restore	Climate Plan, NBSAP, PPA – Budgetary Action 21F3, PPCDs	2020	3,420,590
14	Riparian Permanent Preservation Areas under Restoration	MMA/SQA/DRMA	Restore	Climate Plan (Water Resources Thematic Target)	2021	1,000,000
15	Vegetation Recovery, Erosion Control and Siltation Mitigation in River Basins	MMA/SQA/DRMA	Restore	Decree No. 10,838, of 18 October 2021 (Eletrobrás/Axia)	2021	6,000
16	Recaatingar Programme – Support for the Socio-Productive Recovery of Degraded Lands in the Caatinga Biome	MMA/SNPCT/DCDE	Restore	GM/MMA Ordinance No. 1,700, 09/06/2026; Call for Proposals 001/2026 – Recaatingar FBDS/BNDES/BNB	2026	1,495,914
17	Recognition and Management of Indigenous Territories	MPI/Funai	Avoid	Climate Plan, NBSAP, PPA – Programme 1617	2020	85,293,285
	Total					367,097,551 ha

Source: Brazil (2026).

ANNEX

DETAILS OF THE 17 SUB-TARGETS

Each sub-target corresponds to an established government initiative with its own legal, budgetary or planning basis. Details of the sub-targets are presented below. For sub-targets 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13 and 17, additional data are provided with the breakdown of the sub-target.

Sub-target 1 | Restore 4 million hectares by 2030 through the establishment of planted forests and agroforestry systems under ABC+ Plan

Coordination	MAPA
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	Climate Plan; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	4,000,000 hectares
What it is	Restoration component of ABC+ Plan, comprising agroforestry systems (SAF), which integrate forest species with agricultural and/or livestock crops in the same area, and planted forests (FP), established for economic and environmental purposes on private land.
Objective	Recover degraded areas, improve soil quality, conserve biodiversity and diversify production sustainably, increasing the supply of forest products, reducing pressure on native forests and contributing to carbon sequestration.
2030 sub-target	Restore 4 million hectares by 2030 through the establishment of planted forests and agroforestry systems under ABC+ Plan.

Sub-target 2 | Avoid land degradation on 68.58 million hectares of agricultural and livestock areas by 2030 through the adoption of ABC+ Plan technologies

Coordination	MAPA
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	Climate Plan; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	68,580,000 hectares
What it is	ABC+ Plan— the Sectoral Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low-Carbon Agriculture and Livestock — is a public policy promoting low-carbon agriculture. This sub-target includes degraded pasture recovery practices (PRPD), aimed at restoring productive capacity and soil quality without opening new areas; bioinputs (BI), which replace chemical inputs and improve soil health; no-till grain and vegetable production systems (SPDG/SPDH), based on minimum soil disturbance, permanent soil cover and crop rotation; crop-livestock-forest integration (ILPF); and irrigated systems (SI), using more water-efficient technologies.
Objective	Promote more sustainable production systems by conserving soil and water, reducing erosion and vulnerability to drought, and increasing productive efficiency, thereby reducing the need to convert new natural areas and preventing productivity loss from progressing into land degradation as defined by SDG indicator 15.3.1 ⁵ .
2030 sub-target	Avoid land degradation on 68.58 million hectares of agricultural and livestock areas by 2030 through the adoption of ABC+ Plan technologies.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Degraded Pasture Recovery Practices (PRPD)	Avoid	30,000,000
Bioinputs (BI)	Avoid	13,000,000
No-Till Grain Production System (SPDG)	Avoid	12,500,000
Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ILPF)	Avoid	10,000,000
Irrigated Systems (SI)	Avoid	3,000,000
No-Till Vegetable Production System (SPDH)	Avoid	80,000
Total		68,580,000

⁵ "Degraded pastureland," in agronomic terms, is not equivalent to "degraded land" as defined by SDG indicator 15.3.1: the former refers to a loss of forage capacity, while the latter results from the integration of the sub-indicators for land cover, land productivity, and soil organic carbon. In most of these areas, the intervention prevents the loss of productivity from progressing into degradation as defined by the indicator—thus constituting a preventive effect.

Sub-target 3 | *Prevent and combat wildfires on 66.2 million hectares by 2030 through integrated fire management and the operation of federal brigades*

Coordination	IBAMA and ICMBio
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	Climate Plan; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	66,243,709 hectares
What it is	Prevfogo, the IBAMA specialized center responsible at the national level for wildfire prevention, monitoring, integrated fire management and firefighting, carries out Integrated Fire Management (MIF) actions, including prescribed and controlled burning to reduce fuel loads, and maintains the Federal Brigades Programme, with priority action in Indigenous Lands. ICMBio's Integrated Fire Management Programme also implements fire prevention and management in federal Protected Areas, with specialized brigades, monitoring and training.
Objective	Prevent large-scale wildfires and reduce their impacts by avoiding land degradation, conserving carbon stocks, and protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.
2030 sub-target	Prevent and combat wildfires on 66.2 million hectares by 2030 through integrated fire management and the operation of federal brigades.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Firefighting Programme — Programme developed by Ibama to prevent and combat wildfires and implement integrated fire management.	Avoid	35,400,961
ICMBio Integrated Fire Management Programme	Avoid	30,666,961
Total area under prescribed burning (ICMBio)	Avoid	175,787
Total		66,243,709

Sub-target 4 | Restore 6.04 million hectares of native vegetation between 2021 and 2030 under Planaveg

Coordination	MMA
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	Climate Plan; NBSAP; PPA 2024–2027 (Specific Objective 0243)
Area declared for 2030	6,047,506 hectares ⁶
What it is	National policy aimed at restoring native vegetation in degraded and altered areas and the main instrument for implementing the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (Proveg), implemented by the MMA through the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights, with support from economic incentives, research, seed and seedling production, and technical assistance.
Objective	Expand ecosystem restoration, strengthen biodiversity conservation, increase the provision of ecosystem services and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in line with Land Degradation Neutrality targets.
2030 sub-target	Restore 6.04 million hectares of native vegetation between 2021 and 2030 under Planaveg.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Restoration of secondary vegetation by 2025	Restore	3,375,175
Restoration in Indigenous Lands by 2025 (overlap)	Restore	(963,817)
Restoration in Protected Areas by 2025 (overlap)	Restore	(813,852)
Subtotal of secondary vegetation restoration by 2025 excluding Protected Area and Indigenous Land overlaps	Restore	1,597,505
Estimated restoration by 2030 excluding overlaps in Protected Areas and Indigenous Lands	Restore	4,450,000
Total		6,047,505

⁶ A baseline of 7,825,175 hectares (3,375,175 hectares restored by 2025 and an estimated 4,450,000 hectares for 2026–2030), excluding restoration areas already accounted for within Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas.

Sub-target 5 | Prevent and combat environmental degradation on 6.7 million hectares of Indigenous Lands by 2030 through strengthening territorial management and protecting biodiversity and agrobiodiversity

Coordination	MPI
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	PNGATI; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	6,701,912 hectares
What it is	A set of four territorial and socio-environmental management and protection actions in Indigenous Lands, implemented by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples and partners across all biomes: calls for proposals 17 and 18 under the Mosarambihára Programme, the project to strengthen territories in 13 communities in the Atlantic Forest, Cerrado and Caatinga, and the YWY Ipuranguete project.
Objective	Strengthen Indigenous governance over territory, agrobiodiversity conservation and food security, preventing degradation processes.
2030 sub-target	Prevent and combat environmental degradation on 6.70 million hectares of Indigenous Lands by 2030 by strengthening territorial management and protecting biodiversity and agrobiodiversity.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
YWY Ipuranguete Project	Avoid	6,195,464
Strengthening Territories	Avoid	267,000
Strengthening Indigenous Women in Environmental Management	Avoid	134,672
Support for Ancestral Agriculture and Forest Production	Avoid	104,776
Total		6,701,912

Sub-target 6 | *Restore 3,479 hectares of degraded areas in Indigenous Lands by 2030 through restoration practices led by Indigenous Peoples themselves*

Coordination	MPI
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	PNGATI; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	3,479 hectares
What it is	Two actions to recover degraded areas in Indigenous Lands: Biocentric Restoration, developed with FAO and led by Indigenous Peoples themselves, and Restaura Amazônia, a partnership among MPI, Funai, MMA and BNDES.
Objective	Recover degraded areas within Indigenous Lands based on the practices and knowledge of the peoples themselves.
2030 sub-target	Restore 3,479 hectares of degraded areas in Indigenous Lands by 2030 through restoration practices led by Indigenous Peoples themselves.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Restaura Amazônia	Restore	3,079
Biocentric Restoration	Restore	400
Total		3,479

Sub-target 7 | *Avoid land degradation through the identification, demarcation and land regularization of 4.5 million hectares of Indigenous Territories*

Coordination	MPI
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	Climate Plan; NBSAP; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	4,500,000 hectares
What it is	Administrative procedures for the identification, delimitation, demarcation and land regularization of Indigenous Territories, constituting the legal basis for their sustainable management and effective protection.
Objective	Ensure legal certainty and territorial protection, which are recognized as being associated with lower rates of vegetation-cover conversion and soil degradation.
2030 sub-target	Avoid land degradation through the identification, demarcation and land regularization of 4.5 million hectares of Indigenous Territories.

Sub-target 8 | *Avoid land degradation on 6.28 million hectares of Indigenous Territories through the Indigenous Land Tenure Consolidation Programme and territorial protection actions*

Coordination	MPI
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	ADPF 709/STF; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	6,284,343 hectares
What it is	Programme aimed at consolidating full possession of Indigenous Territories in the context of compliance with the determinations of Allegation of Non-Compliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADPF) No. 709, including territorial protection actions and the removal of irregular occupations.
Objective	Interrupt the drivers of degradation associated with the irregular occupation and exploitation of Indigenous Lands.
2030 sub-target	Avoid land degradation on 6.28 million hectares of Indigenous Territories through the Indigenous Land Tenure Consolidation Programme and territorial protection actions.

Sub-target 9 | *Restore 365,400 hectares in river basins by 2030, with a view to water security, reducing erosion processes and recharging aquifers*

Coordination	MIDR
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	365,400 hectares
What it is	River basin revitalization initiative aimed at restoring Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) through the re-establishment of native vegetation and soil and water conservation.
Objective	Restore the ecological functions of APPs, protect water resources, reduce erosion processes, promote aquifer recharge and increase ecosystem resilience.
2030 sub-target	Restore 365,400 hectares in river basins by 2030, with a view to water security, reducing erosion processes and recharging aquifers.

Sub-target 10 | *Avoid land degradation on 10,240 hectares of rural communities in the Semi-Arid region by 2030 through the implementation of 162 desalination systems under sustainable management*

Coordination	MIDR
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	10,240 hectares
What it is	Public policy for implementing desalination systems to supply rural communities in the Semi-Arid region, integrating technical, environmental and social aspects into the implementation and management of the systems, including the sustainable use of saline concentrate.
Objective	Expand access to drinking water and promote the sustainable use of saline concentrate, strengthening water security, the sustainable use of natural resources, and coexistence with drought.
2030 sub-target	Avoid land degradation on 10,240 hectares of rural communities in the Semi-Arid region by 2030 through the implementation of 162 desalination systems under sustainable management.

Sub-target 11 | *Restore 2,000 hectares by 2030 through payments to rural producers who adopt soil and water conservation practices*

Coordination	ANA
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	2,000 hectares
What it is	Initiative of the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency based on the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism, designed to encourage rural producers to adopt conservation practices on properties located in river basins that are strategic for public water supply.
Objective	Increase water quantity and improve water quality through soil conservation, recovery of environmentally sensitive areas, protection of springs, improvement of rural roads, and re-establishment of vegetation in Permanent Preservation Areas, reducing erosion, siltation and sediment transport.
2030 sub-target	Restore 2,000 hectares by 2030 through payments to rural producers who adopt soil and water conservation practices.

Sub-target 12 | *Avoid land degradation on 113.1 million hectares through the establishment and management of Protected Areas under strict protection and sustainable-use categories between 2020 and 2030*

Coordination	MMA
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	Climate Plan; NBSAP; PPA 2024–2027
Nature of the contribution	Maintenance of the conserved territorial stock and enhancement through establishment and expansion ⁷ .
Area declared for 2030	113,143,173 hectares ⁸
What it is	Establishment, expansion and management of federal Protected Areas and the mosaic of protected areas, under strict-protection and sustainable-use categories, in accordance with the National System of Protected Areas (Law No. 9,985/2000).
Objective	Maintain the country's conserved territorial base in a non-degraded condition under a legal protection regime and management instruments.
2030 sub-target	Avoid land degradation on 113.1 million hectares through the establishment and management of Protected Areas under strict-protection and sustainable-use categories between 2020 and 2030.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Total area of Protected Areas through 2020	Avoid	154,322,700
Establishment/expansion of Protected Areas Units from 2020 to June 2026	Avoid	4,839,982
Federal Protected Areas to be established/expanded in the second half of 2026	Avoid	1,541,226
Projected establishment/expansion of Federal Protected Areas from 2027 to 2030	Avoid	6,432,029
Subtotal of Protected Areas + proposed new Protected Areas	Avoid	167,135,937
Deduction for degraded areas within Protected Areas (transferred to Initiative 13)	Avoid	(3,420,590)
Deduction for overlap with the Indigenous Territories target (Initiative 17)	Avoid	(19,729,425)
Deduction for overlap with the Integrated Fire Management target (Initiative 3)	Avoid	(30,842,748)
Total		113,143,172

⁷ A significant share of the Avoid pillar consists of already-established territorial stocks—particularly protected areas and Indigenous Territories recognized by 2020—and does not represent an increase occurring between the baseline and 2030. Maintaining this stock is a legitimate and reportable commitment, distinct in nature from an increment, and will therefore be recorded in the corresponding fields of PRAIS 4.

⁸ Of the baseline of 167,135,937 hectares, 154,322,700 hectares correspond to the stock of Protected Areas existing as of 2020, while 12,813,237 hectares correspond to the creation and expansion planned for the 2020–2030 period. From the total, overlaps with integrated fire management areas and Indigenous Territories were deducted, as well as degraded areas transferred to Sub-target 13.

Sub-target 13 | *Restore 3.42 million hectares of degraded areas within Protected Areas between 2020 and 2030*

Coordination	MMA
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	Climate Plan; NBSAP; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	3,420,590 hectares
What it is	Recovery of areas within Protected Areas Units identified as undergoing degradation by the SDG indicator 15.3.1 mapping for the base year.
Objective	Reverse existing degradation within the protected-area system, where public ownership and management instruments provide greater effectiveness for restoration.
2030 sub-target	Restore 3.42 million hectares of degraded areas within Protected Areas between 2020 and 2030.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Degraded areas within Protected Areas outside areas under Integrated Fire Management	Restore	3,420,590
Degraded areas within Protected Areas under Integrated Fire Management (counted under Initiative 3)	Restore	(611,808)
Total considered under Initiative 13		3,420,590

Sub-target 14 | *Initiate the restoration of 1 million hectares of riparian Permanent Preservation Areas in critical river basins by 2030*

Coordination	MMA
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	Climate Plan (Water Resources Thematic Plan); PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	1,000,000 hectares
What it is	Initiative under the Water Resources Thematic Plan of the Climate Plan, aimed at restoring riparian Permanent Preservation Areas through the re-establishment of native vegetation and recovery of ecosystems associated with water resources.
Objective	Strengthen water security, reduce erosion processes, improve water quality, and increase the resilience of river basins to climate change.
2030 sub-target	Initiate the restoration of 1 million hectares of riparian Permanent Preservation Areas in critical river basins by 2030.

Sub-target 15 | *Restore 6,000 hectares of vegetation to combat erosion and siltation in river basins by 2030 under the Water Resources Revitalization Programme*

Coordination	MMA/Management Committee
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	Revitalization Programme (privatization of Eletrobras)
Area declared for 2030	6,000 hectares
What it is	Programme established in the context of the privatization of Eletrobras, financing river-basin environmental recovery projects – vegetation recovery, erosion control and siltation mitigation – approved by the Management Committee for the Revitalization Programme Accounts.
Objective	Restore degraded areas, conserve water resources, and strengthen the environmental sustainability of the beneficiary river basins.
2030 sub-target	Restore 6,000 hectares of vegetation to combat erosion and siltation in river basins by 2030 under the Water Resources Revitalization Programme.

Sub-target 16 | *Restore 1.49 million hectares of degraded land in the Caatinga biome by 2030 through the Recaatingar Programme*

Coordination	MMA
Response axis	Restore
Linkage	PNCD; PAB Brasil; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	1,495,914 hectares ⁹
What it is	Programme established by GM/MMA Ordinance No. 1,700 of 9 June 2026, aimed at the socio-productive recovery of degraded land in the Caatinga biome. It forms part of the Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB Brasil) and constitutes an instrument of the National Policy to Combat Desertification (PNCD), implemented through instruments such as Call for Proposals No. 001/2026 of Floresta Viva (FBDS/BNDES/BNB).
Objective	Recover degraded land through environmental recovery, sustainable soil and water management, strengthening family farming, and valuing traditional peoples and communities, increasing environmental resilience and promoting water, food and energy security.
2030 sub-target	Restore 1.49 million hectares of degraded land in the Caatinga biome by 2030 through the Recaatingar Programme.

⁹ The overall target of the Recaatingar Programme is to restore 10 million hectares by 2045, of which 2 million hectares are planned for 2030. After deducting territorial overlaps with other sub-targets, the area reported for the purpose of the LDN target is 1,495,914 hectares.

Sub-target 17 | *Avoid land degradation on 85.2 million hectares of Indigenous Territories through recognition and territorial and environmental management*

Coordination	Funai
Response axis	Avoid
Linkage	PNGATI; Climate Plan; PPA 2024–2027
Area declared for 2030	85,293,285 hectares
What it is	Recognition, protection and territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands under the responsibility of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples, within the framework of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI).
Objective	Maintain all recognized Indigenous Lands in a non-degraded condition, as their management by Indigenous Peoples is recognized as being associated with the lowest rates of vegetation-cover loss in the country.
2030 sub-target	Avoid land degradation on 85.2 million hectares of Indigenous Territories through recognition and territorial and environmental management.

Sub-item	Axis	ha
Total recognized Indigenous Lands	Avoid	127,399,637
Indigenous Lands WITH Integrated Fire Management (counted under Initiative 3)	Avoid	(35,400,961)
Subtotal of Indigenous Lands WITHOUT Integrated Fire Management	Avoid	91,998,676
Deduction for overlap with MPI programmes (Initiatives 5 and 6)	Avoid	(6,705,390)
Total considered under Initiative 17		85,293,285



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